Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co. Ruste the attention of buyers to their stock of SUMMER DRY GOODS. No. 12 Courtland-st , and No. 11 and 13 Doy-st

A SINGULAR YET NATURAL ERROR.-Fri la A BINGULAR YET NATURAL ERROR.—Fri la, was a raw and gusty day, just like the one when Casar old lensed Cassins to a swimming match in the "troubled Ther." in which the challenger came off second heat. In consequence—of the weather, not the match—the retail business was rather dell, and Krox, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, while indo lently recliming in his easy chair, was startled from his propriety by the demand of a customer for a fur cap, overcost and gloves. He conditionered that the gentleman was laborated under the impression that Winter had just set in, and he wished to select a suitable on fit; but Knox convinced him of his delaston, and sold him one of his matchless Spring Hars, at the low price of four dollars. This is the last case of "absence of mind."

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS .- A new variety of GENER'S CASSAMERE HATS.—A flow variety of the Construct Rat, of an exquisited delicate and becoming that, extremely flest and of the fluest texture, has just been that, extremely flest and of the fluest texture, has just been brought out by Casin as a leading wyle for the present Sunbrought out by Casin as a leading wyle for the present Sunbrought out by Casin as a leading wyle for the present of the country were not used to the present of the dependent of the transfer of the present of the dependent of the present of the last has been an improvement, speak the preceding, until in the one now offered perfection may be end to have been obtained.

Oursia, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

RAGLAS HATS. -Public approval of our efforts RAGLAN HATS. —Public approval of our clottes as hateres to supply the lightest neglige Hats, at a low cost, in as factors of the party of the light and time fitted to our special sales. In amounting the RAGLAN HATS, and the light of the control of the cutive insportation as feedived per hand control of the cutive importation as feedived per hand sales.

erceione and Fulton.
The sumber being limited, genilemen will do well to make self-self-time early.
For early at our counters only.

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ESPENSCHEID'S HATS are Models, in which the most artistic eye can find no bleath. His Spring and Sammes style is most expect with the merit of feubless proportions it exactly is a most expect with the merit of feubless proportions it exactly is the bar everywhere, but notes so elegant, as distingue so durable, as Espansiculais, at \$3.50.

Espansiculais, N. 118 Nessu at.

BEERE'S PATENT HAT .- The exceeding light DEFINE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding light serious of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted serticularly to Summer wear, and exchainty as a Gent'eman's Dress Het, is chitrely new in chi its features. The manner of vanilation is effective and original, and for counfut and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color—black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the nurchaser may desice. Sold at the usual prices.

[Soic Parentee]. No. 156 Broadway.

N. B. They have a so on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Felts, &c.

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Cool and delightful are those HATS manufactured by Leask at the eld stand, corner of Chatham and Pearlet, where can be found his usual assortment of SUMMER HATS. The Drab Beaver Patame and Strew Hats are just the styles for those but doys. New uses, elegance and economy is the motto. Call and its se for your elves

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

ELEGANT CARPETING. BELLY & LOUSSERY, No. 458 Broadway, are now prepared to establis their New Strang Styles of Rich Velver. Tararriry, Bavesels, There-revend local New Moral Carretted Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil. Offered of every width, and all other goods counseted with

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS!-HYATT, No. 210 Beweity, is saling Carpoting, &c., at very low prices. They are decidedly obesp. Royal velvet Tapesty and Brussels, as perfins lagresis; floor Olicloths, stair Carpoting and Rods, Conton Mitting, Window Shades Sc. Also a sarse quantity of lagrain Carpoting, at 2[6, 3], 3[6, 4] and 5] per yard J. Hyart's Carpot Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Riving-

DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS .- There is no piace in the city where such a large assortiment of custom and Boors and Gaffers can be found as at WATRIN'S. No. Fullow-it WATRIN'S reputation for making good Boors is spread all over the Union. All who want SHORS that cul-depected on about go to WATRIN'S.

> HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS. WORTHLESS IMPATIONS.
> None genuine except they are stamped
> "Hough's PATENT."

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PETERSON SOURCESTOR OF STREET OF STR

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retall departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant etyles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, and their CUSTON department (escond floor) with the nowest importations of Cassimarns, Vestings, Coatings, 4-Co. at Nos. 290, 239 and 260 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building is again restored and in-full operation. We are again finishing our SEWING MACHINES, faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS — HAIR-DYE — WIGS, — BATCHELOR' Wigs and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house they are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and drurability—fitting to a charm. The largest and be case and drurability—fitting to a charm. The largest and be rock in the world. If private rooms for applying his famous took in the world. BATCHELOR'S, NO. 233 Hreadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, and HARMONIUMS, from abt different Manufacturers—making the largest assortment to city, beside the second-band Prance—all of which will be sol prices that defy competition. Plance to RENT, and rent a wed an parchase at WATERS's, No. 333 Brasdway.

STUDY ECONOMY BY PATRONIZING CANTRELL. GAITERS at 12/ and 14/ per pair are worth purchasing, and it the economical will give CANTRULL, of No. 336 Bowery, a slogle trial, they will confess his articles are worth double the money

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand presiminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dvs., the greatest standard saticle of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wise and Tourses are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Chistadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

LAGE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use Boglar's Chlerbarter Hyperion Floud. South at color be unploating, Boglar's Electric Hair Dyn will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Boglar's Balen of Cypuragas is unrivaled. For shaving use Boglar's Amole. To be had, wholessie and retail, of the proprietor, W.M. Boglar, Boston; and may be had in this city of Barnes & Park, F. Russwor, "Hegerman, Clark & Co., Ring, Brosdway, A. B. & D. Sands, Fufton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

Prince, of Brookym, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 718 Brookym. Proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 718 Brookym, They guarantee to care Rheumatism. Reumaigis, and all discusses arising from the inspendent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies. VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS. Banka & Park, No. 303 Broadway, corner of Donno-st. N. Invite the attention of Jobbars and close bayers to their immone. Stock of American and European.

PATENT MEDICINE.

by far the largest assertment in effect homisphore at and hole with the contract of the contract o

by far the largest assertment in effect homisphere, at and below proprietor's prices, by the package, dezen, or ice gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders so kelted and Goods shaped with care to any part of the world.

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HOSTETTER.

The prementiory symptoms of Dyspojes are fullness and distress after cating; then, fiverish jue, an unpleasant breath, lack of rest after sleep, sinking of the bowels, a sour stomach, disalenes, palpitation of the heart, countent prostration and exhaustion, a careworn countenance, and an awful despendency of mind. With the approach of this horrid sease, all planaure of life thise; the pleasures of appoints, society, and the external world are all turned my sinstruments of torture. Dyspopala is eccasived by effoul atomach and diseased liver; in fact, liver Complement is period the same diseases. Since the influences and effects of these complaints have been understood no article has over been an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents of these complaints have been understood no article has over been an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents of these complaints have been understood no article has over been an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents an earted in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and contents an earted in its effects of the delicate over been an earted in a content in the delicate over these are contents. They are particularly adjace, HAYER, Brooklyn.

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medial awarded to HOSTETTER.

RUPTURE. Only Prize Medal awarded to Marsas & Co. by the Industrial Sahibition of all Nations at the Cypras Palace for their new Parest Radical. Cure Trues. References to this appendictly: Professor Valentine Mott, a. m. to by m.

No. 24 Medday-lane, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-To de piete the option: by bisecting and voicin: Purging is to deprive interest opening of its motive power. Purging is to deprive dissistantly bised and its secretions and see great remediate ternal completing by destroying their feeds in the vital fluids. Rec. 200 Stream, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 921c., and 51 pec got or less.

DELEGATE SPANISH LUSTRAL WIll make Hair for in Beld Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 18th enterp. For a toilet article it is superior. 90,000 botton sold is last six months in New-England. Prepared from a recipe three Andalusia, Spain, by J. H. Wadleigt, Lawrence, Sold to New-York by Barne & Paux.

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FORNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.

The undersigned have the pieceure to announce that they are authorized to offer for Sale at Auction, on Tursnay and Wednesday June 10 and 11 at the entenaive Wareronns of Mesers, are not 12 June 10 and 11 at the entenaive Wareronns of Mesers, are not 12 June 10 and 11 at the entenaive Wareronns of Mesers, Nithio's and the Motropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class Casiner Furnitures, worth from forty to fifty of the class Casiner Furnitures, worth from forty to income the order of the state of the state of the stock of the state of the state of the side is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as the atock of Furniture is considered one of the largest and best asserted stocks on Broodway, and will be found, upon the state of the state of

THE GREAT MAGIC SUMMER COOKING STOVE will Eske Boil, Fry. Stew, Rosat or Broil, etc., in less time and with less trouble and less expense, and far more perfectly, than any other method. Prices from \$4 to \$10. Universally acknowledged the most useful and convenient apparatus for Summer Cooking ever known. Call and see it.

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Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 per day.
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MEALS EXTRA—AT ALL HOURS AND AS ORDERED.
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POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE. -- Present for young Housekepers, elegant, useful, and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of DECORATING GLASS can be acquired perfectly in haif an hour. Boxes containing two Vasca, full instructions, and every article required, price 65.

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JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly

BLACK ALPACA SUITS COMPLETE, \$6, \$7 and \$8; white Marserles Vests, #2; five Cessimere Suits, \$19; black Cloth Coats, beautimity made, #5.50, #6, #7, #8, #9; to #18, &c, at Evans' Chottisto Warendows; Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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The Bowon intelligencer is responsible for the above notice of The Sararowagass Papers, which can be had of all Booksellers.

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New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communitations. Whatever is intended for invertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a sour-acteor his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Governor Seward's Speech. The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the In

GREELEY & MCEL

Summer's Speech. the cash, are respectfully solicited.

GREELEY & McELRATH

No. 154 Na

The Hon CHARLES SUMNER's Great Speech in behalf of Free Kansas, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, #25 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for what Mr. Summer was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The meeting at the Tabernacle last night to take into consideration the recent cowardly attempt to suppress freedom of debate in the person of Mr. Senator Sumner was one of the largest in pumbers, the most weighty in character, and the most unanimous and earnest in feeling ever assembled in New-Yerk. Most of the officers of the meeting and of the speakers were men of strong conservative feelings, who are not connected with the party of which Mr. Summer is a member, and, some of them at least, do not sympathize with that strenuous opposition to the extension of Slavery with which he ha become identified; but they nevertheless feel that this outrage is the grossest violation of the rights of every freeman, and that it indicates a spirit and a pur pose on the part of the champions of Slavery extension which must be sternly rebuked and put down if the Union of the States or the liberties of the people are to be preserved. It was in this spirit that they spoke, and we never heard a more cordial response from any audience than from that dense multi ude. The name of Mr. Summer especially was hailed with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, and that of Mr. Brooks with marks of execration and contempt preper to so cowardly a ruffian. Messrs Daniel Lord, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles King, Edwin B. Morgan and John A. Stevens were an org the speakers. We give a full report of the proceedings on another page.

Our advices from Washington as well as Cincinnati indicate a sensible appreciation of Buchanan stock within the last forty-right hours. This implies not so much that Buchanan is popular as that Pierce and Douglas are felt to be odious and unavailable. "The party" begins to realize that the eack of Lawrence and the beating of Sumner have fearfully accelerated its downward movement in its fortunes, and that its doom is all but sealed. Hence the growing suriety of the office-holders to

evade the Nebraska issue by throwing their political Jonaha everboard. We shall see he succeed, and if they do how far success in this will avail them in November.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn takes place at the City Hall this evening to protest against the recent murderous outrage on Senator Sumner. The Mayer will preside, and it is hardly necessary to express our confidence that the feeling of the community will find in the proceedings an adequate and imposing manifestation.

The Hon. James F. Simmons was yesterday designated by a majority of the Anti-Administration Members of the new Rhode Island Legislature as their choice for United States Senstor, vice the Hen. Charles T. James, whose term expires on the 4th of March next Mr. Simmons has already served one term is the Senate with eminent ability and efficiency.

We have dispatches from St. Louis and from Chicago giving additional items from Kansas. The story from The St. Louis Republican of the murder of Pro-Slavery men is manifestly a fabrication, or at the best an entire perversion of facts.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Wednesday and appointed delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Of the six delegates at large, three are for Gov. Chase, three for Col. Fremont, as the Republican candidate for President. We presume some of the District Delegates prefer Judge M'Lean, though we have no definite information of that purpert.

The Letter of Mr. Marcy on Central American Affairs is given in full on another page.

The accounts which we gave yesterday in letters from our own correspondent and in statements collected from various printed sources have sup plied at length a connected and authentic account of affairs in Kansas down to the sack of Lawrence on Wednesday of last week.

The ball was put in motion by Judge Lecompte in his charge to the Grand Jury, advising them to find bills for high treasen against all those who had been connected with the Free-State movement. In contempt of Congress, and with an evident view of obstructing the inquiry which they had ordered, Governor Reeder was summoned to appear before this Grand Jury, and when he neglected this summons, process was issued against him for contempt. Supported by the opinion of the Committee, he insisted upon his privilege as contestant for a seat in Congress, and refused to submit to arrest, whereupon Donaldson, the Marshal, issued his famous proclamstion, declaring Lawrence in a state of insurrection, and calling upon all law-abiding citizens to assist bim in serving processes.

The secret Blue Lodges of Border Ruffians had long been in anticipation of this call, and hordes of armed men were soon on the march for Lawrence. a day having been fixed a week or more ahead when that town was to be destroyed.

As these bands of armed ruffians appreached that devoted town, they perpetrated along the road and in the vicinity, all the outrages of the previous invasion-stopping travelers, entering houses, se zing arms, stealing provisions, and committing occasional murders. Meanwhile the citizens of Lawrence-not willing to come into collision with an officer acting in the name of the United States and under pretense of serving the process of a Court organized under an act of Congress-sent repeated messages to Donaldson, declaring their readiness to assist him in serving his warrants, but deprecating the entry into the town of an armed and furious mob. To these representations they got no answer but speers, and an expression of the Marshal's determination not merely to serve his warrants, but to disarm the inhabitants and to compel them to promise implicit submission to the authority of the Bogus Legislature.

They then appealed to Colonel Sumner, who was unnecessary, except for purposes of muchief, Donaldson to summon his Border-Ruffian posse; but Sumper was strictly bound to act only under the orders of Shannon; and Shannon, upon being appealed to, refused to do anything. In fact, he had taken an active part in getting up the attack on Lawrence, by distributing the United States arms, furnished to the Territory, among the bands of South Carolinians and Georgians, recently arrived in the Territory, who were thus organized as a part of the invading force, and who, Shannon said, would be satisfied with nothing short of the destruction of the hotel and the surrender of all arms into their hands.

As the forces of Donaldson gradually drew in upon the town, the larger part of the male inhabitants retired, leaving the women and children behind with Gen. Pomeroy and a few men. Early on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st of May, a large force of the invaders occupied a hill close to the town, and in the course of the forenoon a deputy-marshal, with eight men, came in, and having summoned several inhabitarts to aid, proceeded to make two arrests for high treason, the prisoners submitting without any attempt at resistance, concealment or escape. His arrests made, the Marshal had to lorger any warrant for keeping up a posse. He dismissed them; whereupon Sheriff Jones appeared upon the scene, summoned the asembled Borde Ruffians to act as his posse, and rode into the wn with a body of armed men, the whole seven or eight hundred soon following him. It does not appear that he had any warrants to serve, and if he had, as there was no resistance nor show of resistance, there was no occasion nor authority for his entering the town with an armed posse,

We suggested at the first, that the alleged shooting of Jones was a sham and a trick. It now appears that his pretended mortal wound and paraly is of his lower extremities were all moonshine Here be was, lively as ever, at his old business. He rode up to Gen. Pomeroy and gave him five minutes in which to surrender all the arms in the town, taking out his watch as he did when he gave the Judges of Election (as testified to before the Committee,) five minutes within which to resign or he shot. The arms having been delivered up, he ordered Col. Eldridge to remove his furniture out of the hotel, as Judge Lecompte's Grand Jury, the same that found the indictments for high treason, had declared it as well as the printing offices a nuisance, and on that ground be was determined to destroy it and them. The hotel was battered with cannon and afterward set on fire, and in the mean time was entered and plus dered by the assembled ruffians. The printing offices were also destroyed, the types being thrown into the river, and the house of the editor of one of the papers set on fire, as also the house of Governor Robinson. The women and children fled for their

lives, all the houses in the town were entered and plundered, and it was with great difficulty that some of the more discreet among the leaders of the mob prevented the destruction of every house.

Is the pine days' operations of this law-andorder posts, exclusive of the outrages at Lawrence, fourteen men have been shot at, two killed, and two desperately wounded. Horses, rifles, guns and knives have been taken from travelers met on the read, exen plowing in the field have been seized and slaughtered, houses entered and rifled, and women treated with shocking barbarity.

The Union congratulates itself, upon this state of things, "that the laws were duly and fully en-" forced in Lawrence," including the destruction of hotels and printing offices as nuisances, "without at y loss of life, and with less destruction of property than attends the suppression of a serious rict in one of our large cities." "Indeed," says that exulting organ of the Administration, "the "difficulties at Lawrence sink into utter insignificance compared with the Know-Nothing riots and massacres at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New-Orleans." The Union apparently is quite disappointed that ten or a dozen at least of the Free-State men were not murdered; but the war is not over yet, and The Union may still enjoy that satisfaction. A paper that goes for knocking Serstors on the head is naturally the advocate and apologist for murder and arson in Kapsas.

Since it is confessed difficult to elect a full Congress of Members equally skilled in statesmanship and the manly art of self defense, it might not be a bad rule to elect a state man and shoulder hitters in equal or other definite proportions, just as, prior to the invention of the bayonet, the infantry of an army was composed of alternating musketeers and pikemen. It might be well to armarge them as follows: The odd districts by preconcert to choose first members well up in pugilistic science, handy with the bludgeon, quick with the revolver and mighty of fist; after one or two Congresses, these to elect political economists, students of history, orators, &c. while the even districts should choose such as the edd had chosen before. Our city might thus rejoice in the foreasic services in Congress of her Curtis Noyes, Lord or Ducley Field, and at the some time avail herself of the less shining but more striking espabilities of her Tom Hyer, her Yankee Sullivan and (if he have any fight in him, which we have heard doubted,) her Rynders. In voting, each would count one; while in a discussion the first named moiety of her Delegation would naturally go ahead, and in a scrimmage the latter. Is not this a "compromise" worthy of consideration?

They used to tell a good story of a London Editor, who was decidedly pugnscious, and who was conequently often favored with calls from belligerent strangers whose ire his strictures had excited. At length, finding it inconvenient to be engaged in taking a flogging just when it was neceseary to be engrossed in writing his leader, the bothered ecribe hit on the expedient of hiring a fighting substitute or double, whom he placed in another room convenient to his own, and directed the clerks below to show all strange inquirers into this second sportment, where they found a broadshouldered, resy-gilled son of the Emerald Isle, six feet two in hight and about a yard and a half across the shoulders, quietly awaiting them, with an oak twig about the size of a hop-pole held play-fully in his right hand. "I want to see the Editer," successively proclaimed visitors No. 1, 2, 3, &c , as they walked into the exterior sanctum, choler lun-inous in the face and perspiration starting from the brow. "Here he is at your service, Sir, what are your commands?" remarked and inquired the double, with a frown gathering on face and a tighter clutch of the shillelah. No. 1 took one hasty survey of the stalwert form before him, and hastened to apologize for his intrusion -some mistake, &c. No 2 was sure he had got into the wrong office-he had no business with the gentleman before him, &c.; while No 3 simply turned on his beel, descended in the vicinity with his dragoous-making it utterly | the flight of stairs at three strides, and never ooked around till he had put a block of houses between his apprehensive carcass and the burly

Hibernian. Is there not a hint here that might prove serviceable at Washington? Instead of biring a clerk to frank his speeches, why should not a Member employ a "professor" to do his fighting !

The history of the House of Savoy may be diided into three epochs—the first, in which it rises end aggrandizes itself by taking an equivocal poition between Guelphs and Ghibellines, between the Italian Republics and the German Empire; the econd, in which it thrives by shifting sides in the wars between France and Austria: and the last, in which it endeavors to improve to its own advantage the world-wide strife between revolution and counter-revolution. In the three epochs, equivocation is the constant axis on which its policy revolves, and results diminutive in dimension and ambiguous in character appear as the natural offspring of that policy. At the end of the first epoch, simultaneously with the formation of the grand monarchies of Europe, we behold the House of Savov orming a small monarchy. At the end of the second epoch, the Vienna Congress condescended to surrender to it the Republic of Genoa, while Austria swallowed Venice and Lombardy, and the Holy Alliance put its extinguisher upon all second-rate owers of whatever denomination. During the hird epoch, Piedment is allowed to appear at be Conferences of Paris, drawing up a memoandum against Austria and Naples, giving sage dvice to the Pope, clapped upon the shoulders by n Orloff, cheered on in its constitutional aspiraions by the coup d' état, and goaded in its dreams f Italian supremacy by the same Palmeraton who

e successfully betrayed it in 1848 and 1849. It is rather a preposterous idea on the part of he Sardinian spokeemen that constitutionalism, with the backruptcy of which the revolutions of 1848-49 made the European Centinent ringroving as it did, equally powerless against the syonets of the crowns and the barricades of the peoples-that this same constitutionalism is now about not only to celebrate its restitutio in integram on the Piedmontese stage, but even to ecome a conquering power. Such an idea could but originate with the great men of a little State. For any impartial observer it is an unquestionable fact that with a great monarchy in France, Piedmont must remain a small one; that with an impe rial despotism in France, Picdmout is at best a State living on sufferance; and that with a real Republic in France, the Piedmonteee monarchy will disappear and melt into an Italian Republic. The very conditions on which the existence of the Sardinian mocarchy depends, debar it from attaining

is embitious sade. It one but play the part

of the Italian therator in an epoch of revolution suspended in Europe, and of counter-revolution ruling supreme to France. Under such conditions it may think of taking upon itself the leadership of Italy as the only Italian State with progressive tendencies, with native rulers and with a national army, but these very conditions place it between the pressure of Imperial France on the one, and Imperial Austria on the other hand. In case of serious friction between these neighboring empires it must become the satellite of one and the battiefield of both. In case of an entente cordeale between them it must be contented with an asthmatical existence, with a mere respite of life. To throw itself on the Revolutionary party in Italy would be simple suicide—the events of 1848-'49 having dispelled the last delusions as to its revolutionary mission. The hopes of the House of Savey thus are bound up with the status quo in Europe; and the status quo in Europe, shutting it out from extension in the Apennine Peninsula, assigns it the modest part of an Italian Belgium. In their attempt to resume, at the Paris Con-

gress, the game of 1847, the Piedmontese

Plenipotentiaries could, therefore, only ex-

hibit a rather lamentable spectacle. move they made on the diplomatic chessboard was a check to themselves. While violently protesting against the Austrian occupation of Central Italy, they were obliged to touch but tenderly on the occupation of Rome by France; and while grumbing against the theocracy of the Pontiff, to stoop before the sanctimonious grimaces of the first-born son of the Church. To Clarendon, who had shown such tender mercies to Ireland in 1848, they had to appeal to give the King of Naples lessons of humanity; and to the jailer of Cayenne, Lambessa and Belleisle to open the prisons of Milan, Naples and Rome. Setting themselves up the champions of liberty in Italy, they bowed servilely to Walewski's onslaught on the liberty of the press in Belgium, and gave it as their deliberate opinion that "It is difficult for good relations to continue between two nations, when in one of "them journals with exaggerated doctrines and waging war on the neighboring Governments exist." With such a basis for their own feelish adhesion to Bonspartist dectrines, Austria at once turned round upon them with the imperious demand to stop and punish the war waged against her by the Piedmontese press. At the same mement that they feign to oppose the international policy of the peoples to the international policy of the dynasties, they congratulate themselves upon "the treaty again knitting tegether those ties of friendship which for cen-"turies have existed between the House of Savoy, and the family of Romanoff." Encouraged to display their eloquence before the Plenipotentiaries of old Europe, they must suffer themselves to be snubbed by Austria as a second rate power, not in the plight to discuss first-rate questions. Waile they enjoy the immense satisfaction of drawing up s memorandum, Austria is allowed to draw up an army the whole length of the Sardinian frontier, from the Po to the summ't of the Apennines, to occupy Parma, to fortify Placentia notwithstanding the treaty of Vienna, and on the shore of the Adriatic to deploy her forces from Ferrara and Bologna as far as Ancona. Seven days after these complaints had been formalized before the Congress, on the 15th of April, a special treaty was signed between France and England on the one side, and Austria on the other, proving the damage the memorandum had inflicted on Austria. Such was the position at the Paris Congress of those

wor by representatives of that Victor Emanuel, who, after his father's abdication and the loss of he battle of Novara, went before the eyes of an exasperated army to embrace Radetzky, Carlo-Alberto's spiteful fee. Piedmont, if not purposely blind, must now see that it is duped by the peace as it was duped by the war. Bonaparte may use it to trouble the waters in Italy with a view to fish for crowns in the mud. Russia may pat the back of little Sardinia with the intention of alarming Austria in the South, in order to weaken her in the North. Palmerston, for purposes best known to himself, may rehearse his comedy of 1847 without old song to a new tone. For all that, Piedmont serves only as the catspaw of fore'ga powers. As to the speeches of the British Parliament, Mr. Brofferio has told the Sardinian Chamber of Deputice, of which he is a member, that they had never been "Delphian oracles, but always Trephonian ones." He is only mistaken in taking echoes for oracles.

The Piedmontene intermezzo, considered in itself, s void of any interest but that of seeing the House of Savoy buffled again in its hereditary policy of make-shifts, and its renewed attempt at rende the Italian question the prop of its own dynastical intrigues. But there is another more important point of view, intentionally overlooked by the English and French press, but anxiously hinted at by the Sardinian plenipotentiaries in their notorioss memorandum which we copied the other day. The hostile attitude of Austria, justified by the course pursued at Paris on the part of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries, "obliges Sardinia to "remain armed, and to adopt defensive measures 'extremely burdensome to her finances, already dilapidated by the events of 1848 and 1849, and by the war in which she has taken part." But this is not all. "The popular agitation," says the Sardinian memorandum, "has appeared to subside of late. The Italians, seeing one of their national princes allied with the great Western Powers, conceived a hope that peace would not be made before some soluce had been applied to their own woes. This hope rendered them calm and resigned; but when they shall learn the negative results of the Congress of Paris-zhen they shall know that Austria, not withstanding the good offices and benevolent intervention of France and England, has opposed even discus-sion—then there can be no doubt that the irritation which has been lulled for the moment will reawaken more fiercely than ever. The Italians, convinced that they have nothing more to hope from diplomacy, will throw themselves back with southern rehemence into the ranks of the subversive and revolutionary party, and Italy will become a burning center of conspiracies and disorder, which may, indeed, be suppressed by redoubled severity, but which the most trifling European commotion will cause to break out again with the utmest violence. The awakening of revolutienery pessions in all the countries which surround Piedmont, through causes of a nature to excite popular sympathy, exposes the Sardinian Government to dangers of excessive eravity."

This is to the point. During the war the wealthy middle class of Lombardy had, so to say, suspended their breath, in the vain hope of winning at its exuclusion, through the section of diplomacy,

national emancipation and civil liberty, without the recessity of wading through the Red Ses of revolution, and without making to the peasantry and the proletarians those concessions which, after the experience of 1848-49, they knew had become inseparable from any popular movement. How-The only targible result of the war-at least the only one to be caught by an Italian eye-is the material and political advantages pocketed by Austriaa new consolidation of that odious power secured by the cooperation of a so-called independent Italian State. The Constitutionalists of Piedmont had sgain the game in their hands; they have again lost it, and stand again convicted as failing in the office, so loudly claimed, of leading Italy. They will be called to account by their own army. The middle class are again forced to throw themselves upon the mass of the people, and to identify national emancipation with social regeneration. The Piedmontese nightmare is thrown off, the diplemetic spell is broken, and the volcanic heart of revolu tionary Italy begins again to pant.

It now appears that Mr. Everett did not refuse to take part in the meeting held at Fancuil Hall on last Saturday evening from any approval of the murderous cowardice of Brooks, or from any walinguess that a Senator of Massachusetts should be maimed or murdered for words spoken in debate. On the contrary it seems that he was affected with a manly indignation at that outrage. The Buston Daily Advertiser makes the following statement of the actual facts in the case:

the actual facts in the case:

"Mr. Everett was called upon on Saturday morning by two gentlemen, one of whom only was known to him, and was requested to attend the meeting at Faneuil Hall that evening, to act as one of the Vico-Presidents, and to address the meeting. Mr. Everett stated to them that he shared the heling which pervaded the community on the subject of the assault on Mr. Summer, to uts full extent; but as he had retired definitely from public life on resigning his seat in the Senate two years ago, and had often and quite recently repeated his intention to adhere to that determination, he thought he could not consistently take part in the meeting. Mr. Everett repeated more than once that he shared the feeling of the community on the subject of the outrage on Mr. Sumner; and there was not the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction on the part of the gentlemen who watted upon him."

If Mr. Everett were to be told that a foreign enemy had landed on our shores, and that his fellow-citizens of Boston desired to hear a word of patriotic encouragement from him as they were preparing for the defense of the country, would be then reply that he had retired from public life, and could not consistently speak on such an occasion? The two cases are parallel. No fereign invasion could aim a deadtier blow at our free institutions than has now been struck by this coward and his many accomplices.

Mr. George B. Mathew, British Consul at Philadelphia, publishes in last evening's Bulletin of that city, a number of letters extracted from the "Blue Book " lately submitted to Parliament with respect to the Enlistment matter, which seriously impeach the statements of the witness Hertz, on whose testimony rests mainly the inculpation of Mr. Mathew in the violation of our Neutrality laws. We think Secretary Marcy might well have spared the Consuls in settling his personal difference with Minister

The Chicago Tribune suggests to the menagerie at Cincinnati a "Law and Order ticket," consisting of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina for President and the Hon. Albert Rust of Arkansas for Vice-President. We consider this selection does injustice to "Marshat Donaldson" and Sheriff Jones" of Douglas County, Kanssa. If devotion to "Law and Order" is to be rewarded in the pending canvass, surely the shining virtues of these worthics should not be disregarded.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE LULL AT THE CAPITOL. From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1856.

Mr. Sumner is improving. The city is already quite empty of members. All the Massochusetta Delegation have left but the

Speaker and Mr. Burlingame.

The feeling over the Brooks and Wilson case is by no means that of satisfaction. Southern men are very pacific and regretful in

THE DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH MINIS-TER AND CONSULS.

the Crampton difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30, 1856. It is well ascertained now that Crampton was instructed to close the Legation in the event of dis missal. Hence his abrupt departure yesterday morning. Mr. Lumley, his Secretary of Legation. applied for passports for himself and attaches, and only remains temporarily, as a private individual, to close up the personal matters of the Embassy, and the Minister. Mr. Crampton notified his servants two weeks sgo that they should not be required after the lat of June. The latest private advices from diplomatic and monetary circles is England induce the belief that Dallas will be dismissed. No reliable official information has been received. The character of Marcy's dispatch, and his response as to the proposed arbitration, may change the purpose of the British Government Mr. Crampton formally tendered his resignation several months ago, as the means of withdrawing an interrupting obstacle between the two countries, but was specially desired to continue. Hence, probably, the persistency of Clarendon in vindicatog his retention. I subjoin the letters of dismissal and the prods-

mation revoking the exequators of the Consule:

MR. MARCY TO MR. CRAMPTON. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1856. SIR: The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discotione further intercourse with you as her Majesty's diplomatic representative to the Government of United States The reasons which have compaled

him to take this step at this time have been con him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of the occasion to add that discattention will be cheerfully given to any communication addressed to this Department, from Her Majesty Government, affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be swarded to this Government through any other channels of the discatter of the states of the states of the states of the states, the President directs me to furnish you will be usual facilities for that purpose. I consequently to recent the states of the

MR. MARCT TO MR. SARCLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1956.

Size—For reasons which have been community to her Majorty's Government, the President are voked the exequator incression; granted to re-